

PEOPLE MUST CRY FOR PROTECTION SO 'DEAF MUTES' HEAR

Gardner Says People Must 'Get Up on Hind Legs and Holler' to Wake Government to Need of Defense.

WHY KEEP HEAD IN THE SAND?

Congressman Wants to Know What Americans Will Do if Japanese Insist on Equality.

ARMY FLYING SQUAD A JOKE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts told the house that the Monroe doctrine appeared to the nations of Europe like a flaming sword guarding against their entrance into the terrestrial paradise of South America.

He discussed the country's past war experiences and possible future dangers through international complications, suggesting that impoverished nations teaming with population would not respect the Monroe doctrine unless this government had power to defend it.

What of Japan?

"Suppose Japan wakes up some fine morning and finds her people are murmuring louder and louder that America must treat them as equals or they will know the reason why. I don't think the wisest of us can look very far into the future nowadays. Suppose the Japanese do demand equal treatment. What are we going to do?"

"Why not take our hands out of the sand?" asked Mr. Gardner.

In Own Way.

Despite the aeroplane being an American invention, he said, the United States only had eleven in the army and twelve in the navy, "none armored, not more than two of the same type and about half of them can't get out of their own way."

ANOTHER STRIKER HURT IN CLASH WITH GUARDS

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Jan. 21.—Carman, another of the nineteen wounded strikers, died today in an Elizabeth hospital, making the second fatality as the result of the shooting.

As a result of disorders at the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical company that culminated Tuesday in the shooting of nineteen strikers by deputy sheriffs, citizens of this borough have inaugurated a movement to secure the withdrawal of all deputies from the plant.

Handbills were distributed last night, calling for a mass meeting of citizens this afternoon.

Several of the twenty-two deputies who pleaded not guilty yesterday afternoon to the charges of manslaughter in connection with the shooting of the strikers were back at the plant today, it was said.

JUDGE NOYES NAMED ROCK ISLAND RECEIVER

Walter I. Smith, United States circuit judge at a hearing in chambers today appointed Judge Walter C. Noyes of New York auxiliary receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company in Iowa. This is the holding company and does not affect the operation company known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company.

The appointment gives Judge Noyes jurisdiction in the state of Iowa. Bond was fixed at \$10,000.

F. W. Sargent, general attorney for the Rock Island at Des Moines, and James J. Porter, attorney of New York, presented the application to Judge Smith.

BILL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FROM COMMITTEE

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Jan. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The committee on constitutional amendments of the house reported out a bill this afternoon calling for a constitutional convention. It is possible that this will be one of the first bills considered, and may come up tomorrow.

The Weather

Forecast till 11 p. m. Friday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Unsettled, probably snow; colder.

Table with columns for Hour, Deg., and Comparative Local Records. Includes data for High, Low, Mean, and Precipitation for various years.

High, 21.5; Low, 12.5; Mean, 17.0; Precipitation, .00.

Deficiency for the day, .00; Total excess since March 1, .00; Total precipitation, .00; Total rainfall since March 1, .00.

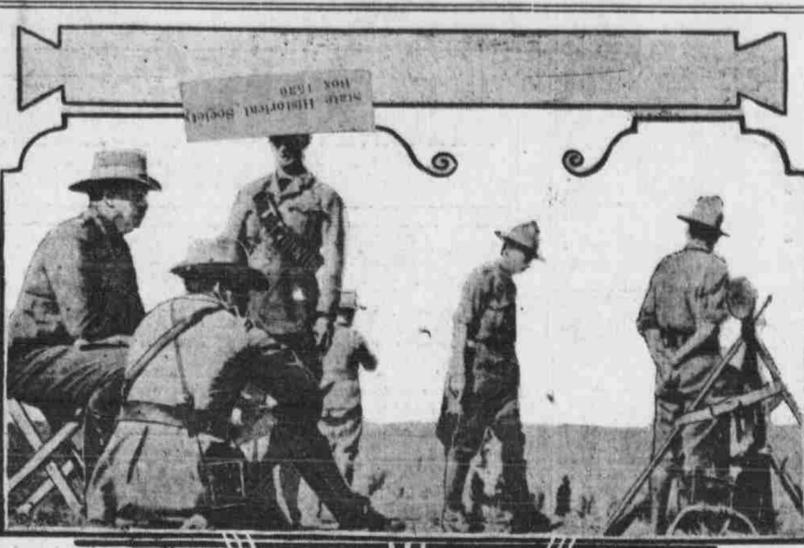
Deficiency since March 1, .00; Deficiency for cor. period, 1914, .00; Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, .00.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M. Station and State Temp. High. Rain. Wind. Direction. Force.

Omaha, snow, 12, 12, .00; Des Moines, snow, 10, 10, .00; North Platte, snow, 12, 12, .00; Rapid City, snow, 10, 10, .00; Sheridan, cloudy, 10, 10, .00; Valentine, snow, 10, 10, .00.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

WITH BOTH IN SOUTH AFRICA—Picture shows the noted old general who commanded for the British, directing operations in the field against the Boer rebels.



CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEBRASKA IS DEAD

Judge Hollenbeck Dies at His Apartment in Lincoln Hotel of Bright's Disease.

WAS SICK MAN FOR SOME TIME

Judge Conrad Hollenbeck of Fremont, elected last fall to be chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska died Thursday morning at his apartments in the Lindell hotel at Lincoln after an illness of two years, with Bright's disease. He grew weak last week and was taken to a hospital, but Wednesday was removed to the hotel, where he died.

Since his election last fall Judge Hollenbeck has been able to sit in but two cases before that court because of his failing health.

Just before his election Judge Hollenbeck, who seemed quite certain of his reelection, came to The Bee office in response to a request for his photograph and brought the picture, which is here reproduced, showing how the once rugged jurist had lost many pounds because of his sickness. He remarked then that he thought he had recovered from his long illness and that he was feeling much stronger, although not able to enter very strenuously into the campaign.

Native of Pennsylvania. Judge Hollenbeck was born on a farm in Hebron, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He attended the public schools of the district and graduated from Mansfield college in 1870. Taking up the study of law after leaving school he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and commenced practicing at Conduff, Pa. In 1874 Mr. Hollenbeck was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and served continuously in such capacity until 1877, when he came to Nebraska. He took up his residence at Fremont and has continued to reside in that city. He was elected county attorney of Dodge county in 1880, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected, serving until the beginning of 1885. In 1885 he was elected judge of the district court of the Sixth district, comprising Dodge, Boone, Nance, Mercer, Colfax and Platte counties, which position he held until elected last fall to the position of chief justice.

Judge Hollenbeck is survived by his wife and one son. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Body Reaches Fremont. FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The body of Chief Justice Hollenbeck was brought to this city this afternoon and was not at the Union station by nearly the entire membership of the Dodge County Bar association and a delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic post, of which the judge was one of the oldest members. Senator Wallace Wilson and Ross Hammond and Mrs. Hammond accompanied Mrs. Hollenbeck from Lincoln.

Frank Hollenbeck, an only son, is in Forsyth, Mont., and funeral arrangements cannot be made until he learned when he will be able to reach here, which probably will be not earlier than Sunday.

Four Men Charged With Conspiracy to Falsify Passports

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—An amended complaint charging conspiracy to defraud the United States government in connection with the issuance of false American passports to German reservists today was filed by the government authorities against Maurice Diecher, a New York lawyer; Carl Rurode, Hans Adam von Wedel, four German reservists, and others involved in the case.

The four prisoners were rearrested on the new complaint which amplifies the old one by charging that Rurode delivered a false passport to the defendant, Heinrich Sachs, and that von Wedel rented a room at the Elk club in this city for the purpose of securing passports for German volunteers.

The four defendants requested today demanded an examination, which was set for January 23.

RUSSIA ORDERS 15,000 FREIGHT CARS AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21.—Russia's consul, Bogoroditsky, announced today that the Russian government had awarded contract for 15,000 railroad cars to a Seattle firm. The consul said this order was only the beginning of commercial relations between the Russian government and the Pacific northwest.

Miss Clark Elected to Oregon Senate

ROSEBURG, Ore., Jan. 21.—Miss Kathryn Clark, democrat, was elected state senator yesterday over two male opponents at a special election held to fill a vacancy caused by death. She won by a plurality slightly under 100 votes. Miss Clark is the first woman elected to the Oregon senate.

Germans Arrest Crew of American Cotton Ship Delayed by the Britons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—While the American government today awaited Great Britain's explanation of its seizure of the American steamer Greenbrier, it developed that American sailors of its crew, as well as those of the steamer Carolyn had been arrested by German authorities at Bremen.

In a brief dispatch informing the State department that the sailors had been released from detention and were now free to join their ships when they left the port, the American consul at Bremen gave the first information that the sailors had been arrested and added no details. Officials here could only suppose that the men might have been arrested for misconduct ashore or possibly detained until the departure of their ships to suppress any military information they might gain.

The Greenbrier sailed from New Orleans and Norfolk with cotton for Bremen under a certificate issued by the British consul at Norfolk. Its commander complained that a British cruiser seized his ship on the high seas, hoisted the British ensign, damaged the vessel in navigation and detained him at Kirkwall before he was permitted to proceed to Bremen.

The Carolyn also carried a cotton cargo to Bremen. Apparently it got through without interference. It called at Falmouth before proceeding to Bremen.

Secretary Bryan's request for information of the circumstances surrounding the seizure of the Greenbrier has been received at the embassy, which withholds comment. Advice are expected at the State department after communication between the embassy and the London foreign office.

Whether the State department will investigate the detention of sailors at Bremen probably depends upon the later information expected from the American consul.

WEEKS DENOUNCES WILSON'S METHODS

Senator Says Executive is Exerting Flagrant Political Pressure to Pass Ship Measure. DECLARES BILL IS ILL-ADVISED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—If the administration ship purchase bill is passed by this congress, "it will be done, not because those who vote for it favor it, but as the result of the most flagrant political pressure," in the opinion of Senator Weeks, who today denounced his attack on the bill. Senator Weeks denied that he sought to filibuster.

While senate republicans continued their fight on the bill, democratic leaders sought to reach an agreement on proposed amendments so that their caucus may complete the revision of the bill tonight. Senator Weeks said: "I believe there are possibilities of gravest international complications involved in the passage of this bill; that if it passed it would be ineffective, utterly failing to carry out the wishes of its sponsors; that it is economically unsound, ill advised and dangerous; that the sentiment in favor of it among those who have given it consideration in or out of congress is almost negligible and that if passed by this or any congress it would be done not because those who vote for it favor the legislation, but as the result of the most flagrant political pressure."

Turning to President Wilson's Indianapolis speech, Mr. Weeks declared the people of the country, judging from press reports, could not understand how president "could have so far lapsed from his previous pulse and good taste as to go to the extreme by indulging not only in questionable taste, but in the unfounded statements with which his whole address was filled."

"I could there be a more violent wrench to popular government" he asked, "than the head of the nation speaking to the whole country, asserting that those who disagree with him are misled, ignorant, self-assertive and misrepresents? No president in our recent history has had such support on strictly administrative matters from opposition senators as the present incumbent of the White House."

The National Capital

Thursday, January 21, 1915.

The Senate. Met at 11 a. m. Republicans continued their attack on the administration ship purchase bill. Work on the rivers and harbors bill was begun in the commerce committee.

The House. Met at 11 a. m. Debate was begun on the army bill. Passed senate bill authorizing construction of a bridge over Niagara river at Lewiston.

Call issued for democratic caucus February 4 for organization of the house for the sixty-fourth congress.

WANTED—An experienced, competent bookkeeper on charge accounts in a large dry goods store. Answer in care of advertiser, stating experience and salary expected.

For further information about this opportunity, see "Want Ad section of today's Bee."

VON KLUCK'S MEN SWEEP FIELD IN FURIOUS CHARGE

Battle of Soissons Won When Germans Carry Positions Seemingly Secure Against Any Attack.

FIRST WORK FOR LONG TIME

This Teuton Army Inactive Since Tide of War Turned on Marne After Vain Dash on Paris.

DYING TAKE ONE LAST SMOKE

(Note—A general description of the battle of Soissons was given in yesterday's issue, written by an Associated Press correspondent. The following is a detailed account of the fight.)

REPORT SOISSONS, Jan. 18.—(By Courier to Berlin, Jan. 20.—Via London, Jan. 21.)—The eight days' battle across the river from Soissons, known as the battle of Soissons, resulted in a victory for the Germans after a terrible slaughter on both sides, began January 8.

A severe bombardment from field guns and heavy artillery was followed by a French charge. The Germans could not make an effective defense against this onslaught. The French with great dash carried the line of the German positions, but by their success they dampened the vigor of their artillery bombardment, which could not be continued without endangering their own men.

Open Heavy Fire. The German guns, in turn, opened a heavy fire on the rearward communications of the French, preventing the bringing up of reinforcements. A desperate hand-to-hand struggle, on fairly even terms, raged for four days and nights in the valley and on the wooded spur crowned by the shot-wrecked buildings of LaPerriere farm. Neither side was able to gain a decisive advantage.

General von Kluck meanwhile gathered his forces for a counter attack, which came on the night of the 11th, but across the high plateau to the eastward, a large part of which was held by the French. The surface of the plateau, which is fairly level, was crossed by row after row of deep trenches, each trench with a clear field for the fire of its guns.

Defense of the French. It seems impossible in the cool light of day and after the passing of the excitement of battle to conceive of troops successfully storming such entrenched positions. The Associated Press correspondent noted in some places as many as five successive lines of permanent French trenches, each with its entanglements of barbed wire supported on iron posts, which were sown into the ground.

Plungers might cut their way through the first entanglements before the general attack, but it was necessary for the others to make the advance across the exposed positions under fire. The attackers, however, were General von Kluck's veterans, who, after the famous dash on Paris, the battle of the Marne and the retirement to the Aisne, had been remaining here in comparative inactivity since the middle of September.

Sweep Across Plateau. They succeeded somehow in sweeping across the plateau, first in the center and then January 13 on the left of eastward flank, carrying trench after trench by storm in an uninterrupted and irresistible attack.

By nightfall of January 14 they had driven the French from the plateau. On the following day they cleared the French from the valley below and drove them across the river. The victory was completed by an advance through the valley on that same day.

The earlier operations made this comparatively easy; in fact, many of the French had no alternative but to surrender as the only path of escape, over which a retreat might have been attempted, was commanded completely from the plateau above.

Where Dead Buried. The correspondent reached the battlefield over the turnpike leading from Soissons, approaching by automobile as far as the village of Croisy, where he was met by a German soldier.

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GERMAN REPORT ON PROGRESS OF WAR

Spirited Engagements of Local Character in Progress on the Western Front.

SMALL VICTORY IN PRUSSIA

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—(By Wireless to LONDON.)—Although spirited fighting is in progress along the western battle front, the official statement from the German war office today shows that these engagements are merely of a local character. The French made repeated attacks near Arras and south of St. Mihiel, but were repulsed. The Germans captured trenches near Berry-au-Bac and Font-A-Mousson, but lost ground in the neighborhood of Notre Dame de Lorette. A defeat of the Russians in a small engagement in East Prussia also is announced.

The text of the statement follows: "In the western theater of war only spirited fighting is in progress along the Western Front. The French made repeated attacks near Arras and south of St. Mihiel, but were repulsed. The Germans captured trenches near Berry-au-Bac and Font-A-Mousson, but lost ground in the neighborhood of Notre Dame de Lorette. A defeat of the Russians in a small engagement in East Prussia also is announced."

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